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VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but influenced by NONE

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

AS the happineſs of a kingdom is proportioned to the wiſdom of its Governor, the education of a Prince will be of the higheſt importance to the people. The heir to the firſt office in this empire is now arrived at a ſtate of pupilage. Upon him the public eye is fixed, with the moſt anxious attention. His tutor has undertaken an arduous employment, in which, if it be his ambition to acquit himſelf with rectitude, a brief delineation of his duty cannot offend him.

To the TUTOR *of the* PRINCE *of* WALES.

SIR,

THE manner in which you execute the taſk you have undertaken, will render your name either venerable or infamous. As your Prince is young, his heart is untainted, and therefore ſuſceptible of the beſt impreſſions. Imprint then upon it, this maxim, of all others moſt momentous, that EVERY MAN BY NATURE IS EQUAL. Preeminence is not due to birth, but deſert. Teach him to reverence the UNIVERSAL PARENT, to love his country, and to obey its laws. Inſpire him with the deſire of glory, and the dread of ſhame. Convince him that the higher he is elevated, the leſs he can be concealed; that the more power he is inveſted with, the more cautiouſly he ſhould act; that a King ſhould be leſs conſpicuous from the Enſigns of State, than the ſplendor of his virtues. Let him never think himſelf a Prince till he has baniſhed calamity from his Kingdom, reedified its ruins, annihilated tyranny, and eſtabliſhed freedom. A ſtate ſhould ever be preſent to the mind of its Sovereign. Love to his ſubjects alone can ſecure their affection to him. Arms and treaſures are inſufficient guards for Kings: Friends are their beſt defence, and theſe are to be acquired, neither by force nor by riches, but fidelity, and good offices. In the choice of his counſellors let him accurately deliberate; when determined, let him confide in the men of his choice. To diſtinguiſh between a friend and an enemy in diſguiſe, is a qualification of the higheſt worth, and which few Princes have ever poſſeſſed. Deſerved praiſe will be an incitement to virtue, flattery its moſt baneful poiſon. To ſuppoſe that thoſe love us, whom we do not eſteem, is an error, and to demand what they will not give is injuſtice. Nothing is leſs reſtrained than the human heart; it acknowledges no maſter, it knows no ſubjection. Let his breaſt be never opened to ſuſpicion, nor his ear inclined to calumny. Let him never maſk his deſigns to others, nor pry into what they would hide. Let him be always what he appears and he will have no intereſt to be concealed, he will no more dread the eye of a foe than a friend.

The title of *moſt ſerene* implies that a Prince is elevated above the commotions of paſſion. The breach of his word is deſpicable in him, dangerous to his ſubjects. Upon his veracity depends their tranquility, and why ſhould *he* wiſh to deceive, whoſe advantage it is that all men ſhould ſpeak truth? Let freedom of acceſs be proclaimed to the meaneſt of his ſubjects. He was not born for himſelf, but the public; and *then only* is he properly employed, when adminiſtring to the public good. His firſt object ſhould be to labour for his peoples happineſs and to watch for their preſervation. No office is more glorious, none more arduous; ſuch a ſervitude is the higheſt dignity! When called to puniſh, mercy, with the tendereſt addreſs ſhould guide his hand. It ſhould ever be engraved upon the heart of a Prince, that of all the virtues, *clemency is moſt divine*.

The life of a King ſhould be a model to his people. It is by him they will regulate their conduct. He therefore becomes reſponſible for the crimes they commit from his example. How irreproachable then ſhould be his manners! Teach him to contemn luxury and to trample upon pleaſure.

Let him ſtudy the lives of thoſe who have dignified humanity, that he himſelf may add to their number. Them he ſhould conſider as guides in the road to glory. Let him compare his conduct with theirs, and this will elevate his ſoul. How ſacred is that emulation which ariſes from the love of virtue! Let him, with equal attention, conſider the miſconduct of his predeceſſors, and that ſhall ſecure him from deſtruction.

Such, Sir, are the outlines of your duty. Accompliſh what you have undertaken. He who partakes of the glory ſhould ſhare likewiſe the toil.

JUNIUS.

I WRITE from the moſt authentic intelligence, when I aſſert that the continuance, or the diſſolution both of the Parliament and the Miniſtry, is to be determined by the conduct of the city of London in particular, and of the nation in general.

The Duke of Grafton, who meanly aſſumed, and reſigned his employments, with equal ſubmiſſion to the will of Lord Bute, is requeſted to declare, upon his ſhattered remains of honour, whether or no he was not preſent at the peruſal of a letter from that atrocious exile, in which was inſerted the following ſentence:

"Let the petitions paſs on unnoticed, which, without accumulated remonſtrances, ſo far from ſhaking the ſtability of the Crown, will ſcarcely weaken the full extenſion of its power."

I do not affirm that ſuch pernicious counſel derived its ſource from the unhappy Scot: And yet it is ſo little ſhort of treaſon to the Houſe of Hanover, that few, leſs candid than myſelf, would heſitate to fix it ſolely upon him. He was, indeed, the ignominious ſtream through which it flowed; but were we to trace it to the fountain, ſtill more contaminated than the channel, the name of Holland would be pronounced with double deteſtation by a defrauded people.

Should the glorious conduct of the Livery be directly imitated by the leading counties, the King will diſſolve the Parliament, change the Adminiſtration, and waſh away the leaſt paternal action of his reign, by ſending back that Chancellor to the people, who had abilities to underſtand, and ſpirit to aſſert the laws. The widow, the orphan, and the injured, mourn at his removal, and view with equal anguiſh and reſentment, the times in which the guardian of their rights was told by his diſgrace, that it was criminal to defend them.

If the recent meaſures of the capital ſhould cloſe the ſtrenuous, but vain endeavours of the nation; if the great and good, within the different counties, neglect to ſtrain their influence to its utmoſt point, ſtill will the Sovereign be deluded, and the people injured. The Miniſter will eaſily perſuade him that the clamour is but partial; and muſt ſubſide the ſooner, in proportion to the contempt with which he treats it. An Aſſembly which repreſents nothing, whoſe decrees ſhould be as impotent as they are wicked, will only be prorogued, whilſt its corrupted Chief is to put on the ſpoils of law, and equity; and, as the Lord High Chancellor of England, precedes in rank, the men whom he, with difficulty, precedes in infamy.

Sir Fletcher's principles will far outſtrip the tainted politics of former times: He, like his patron, fears no rival of his fame from all the poſſible corruption that can infect the future ones. Even the memory of Jefferies may become ſpotleſs by compariſon, and Strafford ſeem the friend of liberty, when thrown into the ſcale againſt a Grafton.

I am concerned to find that no amendment in the miniſterial department, is to preclude ſome tools of power from being gratified with Peerages. If ſignal marks of Royal approbation fell, like the rain from Heaven, with much leſs reaſon ſhould we murmur at creations. The partial Throne will only imitate the Deity by halves, and while it ſcatters titles with unlimited profuſion, is cautious leſt they ſhould "deſcend upon the juſt." It were a miracle, indeed, to ſee the coronet and the mitre ſurround the brows of virtue, or ſit upon the heads of ſcience.

Whatever may be the fate of the Remonſtrants, poſterity will bear record to their honour: The language in which their ſentiments are conveyed, is at once reſpectful, yet intrepid. It is the genuine, but uncommon voice of men, prepared to ſacrifice their lives to ſave a good Prince, or to oppoſe a bad one. It ſhould be heard aloud in every ſtate. The moſt reſtrained, and moſt deſpotic Sovereigns may learn from this, to prize, and to ſecure the nobleſt lot of human nature, THE PRIVILEGE OF REIGNING OVER A FREE PEOPLE.

The King who has the cruelty to ſpurn at interceſſion, and trample upon the ſacred form of liberty, when kneeling multitudes implore him to protect it, ſhould be convinced, that what intreaties might have loſt, contention can obtain.

In ſtates without one wholeſome law to curb the power of unfeeling rulers, the meaſures of an inſulted people muſt be at once daring and deciſive. The ſufferings of ſuch ſubjects are truly to be pitied. Their ſtruggles for the violated rights of human nature demand our warmeſt admiration: The moſt which *theſe* can hope for is to fall lamented, and approved. But it is our peculiar felicity to find a ſhelter from ſuch extremities in the united excellencies of our conſtitution, and the virtues of our Sovereign. He who glories in the name of Engliſhman, will baniſh all the criminal diſtinctions of favourites and relations, and make his laſt and beſt appeal to his expecting people. It were injurious to ſuppoſe that their remonſtrances will not be liſtened to with the moſt gracious attention, and the ſincereſt promiſes of redreſs.

If ever allegiance and affection glowed in the honeſt, unſuſpecting boſoms of an united people, it was at the acceſſion of their Sovereign to the Throne. Even now, whilſt they are ſtung with diſappointment, and bluſh at their credulity, they do not bid adieu to hope, although the miſery of experience has ſhewn them much to fear. An Engliſh King can never be the tyrant of unreſiſting ſlaves. The very attempt implies deſtruction. It ill becomes the father of the nobleſt children upon earth to heſitate one moment in the acknowledgment of his error, or his determination to redreſs them. But to conſult with men beneath whoſe ſtrokes the conſtitution bleeds at every vein, were to become at once ridiculous and infamous. An application from the Sovereign to ſuch a Miniſtry and ſuch a Parliament, on the propriety of attending to the intreaties of the people, would reſemble the folly and corruption of a judge, who might believe it wrong to paſs a ſentence, unleſs the criminals approved it.

The conduct of the Roman Emperor, the *Amor, ac deliciæ generis humani*, was once mentioned to our Sovereign as a pattern for his own: Nor has *he* yet forgotten how finely Titus has obſerved, *Non opertere quemquam a ſermone principis triſtem diſcidere*.

JUNIUS.

Mr. RIND,

CONSIDERING the many advantages that Virginia enjoys in ſoil, in fine navigable rivers, and numerous creeks, that empty themſelves into the famous bay of Cheſapeak, it is aſtoniſhing that it has not improved more, and that the people, who are very capable, have not applied themſelves more to trade and commerce for that purpoſe. The northern governments are not bleſſed with ſo good a ſoil, ſo hoſpitable a climate, nor ſuch friendly ſhores; yet the inhabitants, by dint of induſtry, and cloſe attention to commerce, have extended it to all parts of Europe, and even to Africa. What their natural ſituation denies, they have ſupplied by induſtry and trade; their country is full of large towns and villages, their ſtreets are crouded with people, and every wind brings ſome of their own ſhips to their ports. Though they have no ſtaple, they have outdone thoſe that boaſt of certain and beneficial ones, and even from the very ſhores of ſuch colonies, they gather wealth. They purſue the uncertain prey through unknown tracks, and by perſeverance and cloſe attention, find ſuch account in the purſuit, as to encourage a continuance of it. I might inſtance Rhode-Iſland and New-York, that they, by the ſame means, are wealthy and full of people. Pennſylvania, that is much nearer to us, abounds in towns, villages, and a city indeed! a city (though but of yeſterday as to us) that may vie with many in Europe; none goes before it for regularity; it hath ſeminaries of learning that do them honour, receptacles for the poor and indigent, planned with conſummate wiſdom, and ſupported with care, honeſty and induſtry. They vie with each other in the execution of each truſt, and all endeavour to aggrandize themſelves and country by commerce, and eſtabliſhing uſeful arts and manufactures. To what is this owing? To a ſpirit of trade and commerce; this has diffuſed itſelf amongſt all ranks and degrees of people; their lands are dear, their quit-rents high, and taxes not light; yet they are flouriſhing and wealthy: Much might be ſaid for theſe wiſe, theſe flouriſhing colonies; but enough I hope has been ſaid to cauſe my countrymen to reflect on the great advantages that would accrue to Virginia by the ſame means.

We have only one Act of Aſſembly that any ways favours the trade of the colony, an exemption to Virginia owners from paying the duty of two ſhillings per hogſhead, and the tonnage and fees on tobacco loaden veſſels, and half fees on all other veſſels belonging to Virginia owners; but as the trade is ingroſſed by the merchants of Great-Britain, and carried home in their own bottoms, but ſmall advantages ariſe to Virginia by this indulgence. In 1684 Virginia owners were exempted from paying a duty on rum and wine. Beverly ſays, when that exemption ceaſed, it was a great diſcouragement to their ſhipping, and home conſumption.

Our trade then is chiefly confined to the importation of a little rum, ſugar, and molaſſes, and even theſe under a diſadvantage. In the neighbouring colonies, the importer pays no duties, even if a ſtranger (in a free bottom) it is paid by the retailer and conſumer. To this I have heard objected, it is no matter whether the importer pay it or not, ſeeing that each individual pays that uſes it. I anſwer it is of material uſe. If the conſumer and retailer pay it, the importer is on a par with the importer in the neighbouring governments, he can ſell as cheap, and the purchaſer has no encouragement to buy from the other governments, nor they any advantage or encouragement to ſell their rum on this ſide. It would be of great advantage to our merchants, in getting more freight from the Weſt-Indies, and an encouragement to the Gentlemen of the iſlands, to ſend more rum into Virginia for ſale: By this means, freight and commiſſions would fall into the hands of our merchants, which certainly would be a benefit to the colony. As the law now ſtands, the neighbouring colonies have certainly a great advantage over the Virginia merchant, they can ſell rum four pence per gallon cheaper; and this they do to a very conſiderable amount, without paying a farthing duty, eſpecially in Potowmack river, which is a great diſcouragement and prejudice to the Virginia ſide of that fine river, and in its conſequences hurtful to the colony. They take from us our gold and ſilver for that commodity, when, on the other hand, was the law altered, they would be obliged to give us thoſe precious metals (as Hume calls them) for our wheat and flour, and perhaps be obliged to enter on this ſide, from which both fees and tonnage would center in Virginia. Theſe are facts that, I think, cannot well be diſputed, and are certainly worth the attention of the legiſlature. As other governments have adopted a mode of exciſe, in collecting the duties on ſpirits, and continue them, they no doubt find it of uſe. I know that the name exciſe is ſomething diſagreeable; but when it is an impoſition of our own, and laid on mere articles of luxury, I cannot conceive that it ſhould carry ſuch alarming ideas with it. Thoſe colonies that have adopted it, are equal with us in their love of freedom, and would be far from doing any thing that would carry with it the leaſt appearance of bondage. They find this mode ſalutary, they flouriſh under it, in commerce, wealth and plenty. Let us, my countrymen, not be above following the ſame plan, becauſe others have gone before us. What is good, let us follow, and only reject thoſe things that are hurtful. In the ſeven united provinces, very few (and thoſe very ſmall) duties are impoſed; they have ſcarce an acre of ground to ſupport each individual, yet they could keep the great Louis (as he is ſtiled) whoſe ſubjects are numerous, and thirteen acres of land to ſupport each individual, from enſlaving them, and in ſpite of his ambition, men and money, they remain free and flouriſhing. This is owing to a cloſe and ſedulous attention to commerce; they have extended their ſettlements to each quarter of the globe, and even the Engliſh and Scotch courts furniſh them with riches annually to an almoſt incredible amount, and nurſes a prodigious number of ſeamen. Commerce and induſtry has made them ſo very conſiderable, that they are courted and reſpected by ſuperior powers, and hath reduced money as low as two *per cent*. What, but the genius and cloſe attention to commerce, has made our Mother country ſo wealthy and ſo powerful, as to be able (almoſt ſingly) to contend with the maritime powers of Europe? Let us, my countrymen, imitate ſuch examples; let us have laws adapted to the genius of trade and commerce, take off intirely the duties on ſpirits to Virginia owners, or leſſen the duties, to take away the temptation to ſmuggling, and give ſuch encouragement in other reſpects to Virginia owners, as may induce them to extend their commerce. Eſtabliſh a bank or loan office, or on ſome good plan iſſue paper money. Some plans have been offered to the public not injudicious. Let not the opinion of arithmetical politicians weigh with you; theſe ſpeculative Gentlemen are often miſtaken; this may eaſily be made appear. Paper money, on a good plan, cannot be injurious, nor will it baniſh gold and ſilver as ſome apprehend. Some ſay a loan office will be a means of many perſons ſpending their fortunes, by enabling them to get caſh on their eſtates. Surely this will never weigh; a man of diſſipation, will never want means to waſte his fortune; he does not want the aid of a loan office. Many inſtances can be brought ſo

pertinent to this purpoſe, that it is needleſs to add on this head. The ſcarcity of caſh, and the low exchange, are grievances that call for immediate redreſs; the well being of the colony requires it, and it is hoped that this Aſſembly will take it under conſideration with attention, and endeavour to give relief in this, and remove, to the utmoſt of their power, every burthen to which trade is now ſubject. Theſe are certainly very intereſting objects, and it is hoped that every friend to his country will contribute to forward it.

Much more might be ſaid on this ſubject, but I hope theſe hints are ſufficient to rouſe up my countrymen to conſider on proper ways and means to encourage trade and commerce, and to put us on a footing with the neighbouring colonies. The enacting laws to encourage commerce will induce men of property to ſit down amongſt us, launch out into buſineſs, and extend our trade. This, in time, will make us wealthy, add weight to our reſolves, and this his Majeſty's ancient colony be more on a par with his junior ones, who at preſent ſeem to go before us in almoſt every thing. A FRIEND TO VIRGINIA.

Mr. RIND,

OECONOMICUS in Mr. Purdie's May 31ſt, having, in my opinion, reaſoned pretty juſtly againſt a paper bank in this colony, I will beg leave to add a ſmall hint more to what I have before written againſt ſomething like a bank to be raiſed in England alſo. It is quite immaterial to me who firſt broached ſuch a ſcheme, but my reaſon againſt erecting ſuch a thing in any country, abroad, is deducible from the arbitrary methods we ſee made uſe of in the world, to controul that bank, juſt as Princes or Miniſters ſhall think proper to affect the proprietors concerned in it. When the inhabitants of one country lodge their money in the bank of another, upon every occaſion of a quarrel or diſpute, they evidently put themſelves in the power of that kingdom or country, in proportion to the quantum of the money that they lodge there. Now as I hope we ſhall all continue moſt heartily engaged to preſerve our liberties againſt the Parliamentary oppreſſions of Great-Britain, it muſt be a ſcheme of the moſt ſtupid nature imaginable to make the leaſt attempt to lodge our public money there. For, as I obſerved in the paper written upon your correſpondent X's ſcheme, a Treaſurer not under our own direction, may be productive of a prodigious prejudice to the colony; to be ſure then when both our money and money keepers are placed under the arbitrary controul of that very oppreſſive power, all our endeavours for the preſervation of our liberties muſt needs be very futile and ineffectual; becauſe the ſame heavy finger of Parliament that has already moſt ſenſibly oppreſſed us, will be felt in a much heavier degree, when it ſhall be laid upon our money lodged there. No one can ſay with any juſtice they will not fall upon ſuch a method that does in the leaſt conſider how arbitrarily they have purſued the meaſures they have taken. Mr. X then will be kind enough to himſelf, as well as to the public, to tell us of what value our paper notes can be, when the ſtock for its redemption ſhall be ſtopped to compel us to ſubmit to their in—nal taxations. And if Oeconomicus pleaſes, the ſame argument will add a further weight to what he has advanced againſt a bank here, to be raiſed by public authority; for I ſtill inſiſt upon it, that we cannot, according to the Britiſh conſtitution, appoint our own Treaſurer, but at the will of the Sovereign; and let that be ever ſo mercifully inclined to us, we have reaſon to be ſatisfied how it will be extended, from the very form of, as well as the proceedings upon, the Revenue Acts.

I have certainly as great cauſe to be affected with the ſcarcity of circulating caſh in the country as any common member in it. However, I would not have Gentlemen, like ſome people, impatient of bodily diſorders, be too haſty in their endeavours to remove this or any other evil brought on by imprudence; becauſe we frequently ſee ſuch methods fallen upon, inſtead of effecting a real cure, produce ſome fatal conſequences with the diſpatch attempted to be made in the cure. We cannot but be ſatisfied that our former extravagance (if not the immediate cauſe) at leaſt lent a conſiderable hand towards this ſcarcity. Therefore, whilſt we are engaged by this *potentior armis*, this aſſociating againſt the importation of Britiſh goods, to force thoſe arbitrary powers, even upon a commercial view of things, to remove their weight of oppreſſion from us, as one of the good effects to ourſelves muſt certainly be a continued frugality, if there can be any thing in the cure of evils by their contraries, our extravagance ceaſing, muſt, in a ſhort time, remove the whole climax of inconveniences, moſt undoubtedly brought upon us by it. C— R—.

Concluſion of the REMARKS *begun in Number* 212.

IV. THE commiſſion here alluded to, is formed in the moſt arbitrary mould, that the moſt tyrannous times could invent. That too, it is to be hoped, will be a ſubject of future inquiry, and redreſs. But what I would particularly, at this time, offer to the attention of the public, is the extreme abuſe and impoſition that has been thrown upon them, by the adviſers and abettors of this ſcheme of taxation; for carrying which into execution, this board of commiſſioners, with all the moſt arbitrary powers, was eſtabliſhed.

The tax has been regularly collected through *America*. I aſſert this, not only from a knowledge of the fact, but from the acknowledgment of the Miniſterial people in the Houſe of Commons. Yet from the accounts laid before the Houſe, laſt ſeſſion, the whole produce of the tax, which in its effects is attended with ſo many dangerous conſequences to the peace of *America*, and the commerce of *Great Britain*, is not a fraction to the public. They have contrived to appropriate the whole produce of this revenue, to the maintainance of a crew of officers, A ſet of caitiff wretches, who, in league with the incendiary of *America*, are endeavouring by every poſſible miſrepreſentation to incite this country to perſevere in meaſures, from which they are to derive their incomes, by the miſery and ruin of millions. It is to the informations of theſe intereſted men, that ſome people pretend there is officially a credit due. As if an intereſt to deceive were an earneſt of ſincerity; and truth were to be deſpiſed, becauſe it came not from the ſervants of the crown.

Now can any thing be more criminal, than to endeavour to perſuade men, that the ſupport of this barren tax, at all events, is neceſſary to maintain the ſupremacy of this nation over her diſaffected colonies, and to alleviate the burden of the national debt, under which ſhe groans? When the undeniable fact is, that there ſubſiſts no diſaffection in *America*; nor can any alleviation be drawn from a revenue, which is totally conſumed by the officers who collect it. Nor, were the produce to increaſe ſeventy fold, is it probable the public would reap from it the leaſt benefit; becauſe the commiſſioners are *ſtrangely* empowered to create as many officers as they may think proper, and appoint them what ſalaries they pleaſe out of the revenue. So that it may well be preſumed, they will increaſe their officers, and augment their ſalaries, in proportion to the fertility of the revenue. Though it muſt be confeſſed, there is little probability of its increaſing.

V. Nothing can be more certain, than that without the intervention of the legiſlative, the executive government, unleſs it were military, could not exiſt in the colonies. Therefore they who have deviſed this new ſyſtem, either act without a plan, or they mean to change the old form, modelled by the free principles of the *Britiſh* conſtitution, into an abſolute military government. And it is the duty of every honeſt man, *to uſe his utmoſt efforts, and offer up his moſt earneſt prayers to Heaven, that they may never ſucceed.*

I have obſerved, in the commencement of theſe REMARKS, that nothing but an abolition of the ſyſtem adopted in the 4th year of his preſent Majeſty, can regain the affections of the people of *America*, retrieve our commerce, and recall that confidence in the honour, wiſdom and juſtice of *Great Britain*, which is eſſentially neceſſary to the ſubordination of one free people to another. This opinion I mean expreſsly to repeat, and that I may be perfectly underſtood, I muſt beg the reader's attention to the following enumeration of their grievances, ariſing from that ſyſtem, which, to compoſe this ruinous contention, muſt be fully redreſſed.

Firſt, The having their property given away without their participation or conſent, as by the acts of the 4th GEO. III. ch. 15. the 6th GEO. III. ch. 18. the 7th GEO. III. ch. 46.

Secondly, The introduction of the odious and arbitrary powers of *exciſe*, into the *cuſtoms* of *America*; as in the 7th GEO. III. ch. 41. for enabling his Majeſty to eſtabliſh a board of commiſſioners in *America*, with what powers he pleaſed; and in the 5th GEO. III. ch. 15. with the 8th GEO. III. ch. 22. for erecting Vice Admiralty courts in *America*, making all cauſes of revenue triable in them, either by original proceſs, or by appeal, without jury, and under the deciſion of a dependent petty judge.

Thirdly, His Majeſty's commiſſion to the *American* board of commiſſioners, which lays open the ſubject's houſe to the will and pleaſure of them and of their ſervants; without warrant upon oath, or the intervention of the civil magiſtrate.

Fourthly, Taking from the aſſemblies of *America* all freedom of debate and determination, by the act of the 7th GEO. III. ch. 59. for ſuſpending the legiſlative power of *New-York*.

Fifthly, Attempting to extend to *America* an obſolete and arbitrary act of *Henry* VIII. for trial of treaſon and miſpriſions of treaſon, by which the ſubject there would be deprived of the fair trial to which he is entitled both by the common and ſtatute law of the land; and expoſed to the moſt grievous exertions of tyranny and injuſtice.

Whoever will conſider theſe grievances, will perceive how impoſſible it is that any people impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of conſtitutional liberty, ſhould ever patiently ſubmit to bear them. Their tendency is too evident; and the total ſubverſion of every right and ſecurity derived from that ſacred conſtitution for which our anceſtors fought and conquered, is too undeniable a conſequence of them, to leave any *American* in doubt whether in this caſe, *Submiſſion and Slavery* are the ſame.

If the commerce with *America* is of any value to *Great Britain*; if the rights of humanity are intereſting; if the introduction of abſolute government into ſo great a part of the united empire is dangerous to the liberties of the reſt; then I will venture to ſay, the cauſe of *America* is the common cauſe of every friend to liberty and to humanity throughout the King's dominions; and that the people of this country are moved by every conſideration of virtue and of wiſdom, to eſpouſe a cauſe, in the iſſue of which their feelings as men, their commercial intereſts, and the principles of their conſtitution, are ſo deeply concerned.

LONDON, *April* 2.

IT was on Friday reported on the Exchange, that there have been great commotions in Liſbon; that the King had been dethroned, and his principal Secretary of State (who in a manner governed the King) ſaved himſelf from the fury of the populace, diſguiſed in the habit of a mule-driver, and thereby got undiſcovered to Badzjoz.

April 4. It is ſaid that overtures have been made to the minority, which, it is ſaid, are likely to bring about a reconciliation.

It is alſo reported, that a noble Lord has preſented a plan to a great Perſonage for the accommodating the preſent unhappy diviſions.

By letters from Glouceſter we are informed, that they are making there the greateſt preparations in order to celebrate the Day of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement.

We alſo hear that they are making the ſame preparations at Hertford.

As Mr. Wilkes's day of enlargement is ſo near, it is aſſerted the Middleſex Remonſtrance will be delayed till that time, when the ſaid Gentleman will attend in the double character of Member for the county and Alderman.

April 6. A correſpondent acquaints us, that the wiſhed-for event of the ſeals being reſtored to Lord Camden is not far diſtant, and ventures to foretel that the illuminations on that occaſion will, if poſſible, be more general on this ſide the Tweed than they were in April, 1746, upon the ſignal overthrow of the Scotch Rebels at Culloden, by his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. He further aſſures us, that at the ſame time the Lord Mayor will ſet two thouſand men to work on removing the Scotch embankment on the north ſide the Thames.

April 9. All obſtructions to Mr. Wilkes's enlargement being now removed, that patriotic Gentleman will take his final leave of the King's Bench to morrow ſe'nnight about 9 o'clock in the evening.

A new ſociety is eſtabliſhing by the friends of Mr. Wilkes, under the title of the Liberty Beef Steak Club, who are to meet this week, for the firſt time, at Appleby's, in Parliament ſtreet. Amongſt others, Sir Robert Bernard, Mr. Townſend, Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Trecothick, Mr. Wilkes, &c. are admitted members.

It is ſaid that Mr. Wilkes intends, on his enlargement, to come out *incog.* from the Marſhal's [illegible]or.

The next day after Mr. Wilkes's enlar[illegible]ve are informed, a court of Aldermen will be ſu[illegible]to ſwear him in Alderman of Farringdon Ward Without.

After the above Gentleman has gone thro' all his buſineſs, we hear he intends to ſpend a few months at Bath.

April 10. Yeſterday the petition of the county of Kent was delivered to his Majeſty by John Calcraft, Eſq; John Sawbridge, Eſq; and —— James, Eſq;

The petition of the county of Kent, notwithſtanding all the influence of government, was ſigned by upwards of two thouſand ſeven hundred freeholders.

Yeſterday the remonſtrance from the county of Middleſex was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's by the Sheriffs Townſend and Sawbridge, &c.

We are told, that all conteſts for the preſent ſeſſion are at an end between the majority and the minority, and that before next winter ſuch a coalition will take place, as, by an equal participation of honours and emoluments, will render the balance of patriotiſm pretty even, and leave it a diſputable point which are beſt friends to the community.

The public buſineſs having been much retarded by the diviſions among the members, it begins now to multiply ſo faſt, that what with framing of bills for repairing of roads, incloſing of commons, cutting canals acroſs the country, and other neceſſary improvements and regulations, the Gentlemen appointed upon committees were never ſo fully employed, and it is much queſtioned whether the Parliament will riſe ſo ſoon as has been given out.

We hear a bill will ſpeedily be brought into Parliament making it felony to compel people either to light bonfires, or to hang out lights; a regulation which, together with the penalty to be laid on breaking of windows, will, it is believed, ſecure the future tranquility of this metropolis.

Some people are very aſſiduous in procuring a proteſt againſt the late remonſtrance of the city of Weſtminſter.

April 13. Yeſterday his Majeſty, attended by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, and the Earl of Denbigh, went to the Houſe of Peers, when ſundry bills received the Royal aſſent, among which are the following, *viz.*

The bill to continue an act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies.

The bill for repealing part of an act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies in the America.

An effort was made on the 9th inſtant, by a motion made in the Houſe, by Alderman Trecothick, to have the duty on TEA taken off, but it was carried in the negative, 80 to 52.

To the worthy Inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon Without.

Gentlemen, Freemen, and Fellow Citizens,

I CANNOT *ſufficiently acknowledge and applaud the perſevering ſpirit and chearfulneſs, with which you have ſtruggled through the various difficulties ariſing from my inability to attend the duty of this great and reſpectable ward. My future conduct will beſt ſhew the ſenſe I have of ſo ſingular an obligation. The tedious impriſonment, to which I was ſentenced for the firm oppoſition I made to a wicked Miniſtry, is at length happily paſſed. By regaining my liberty this day, I hope to acquire the power of rendering you real ſervices, and from the ſuperior rank you have conferred on me, of becoming more eminently uſeful. I ſhall not fail to attend the next Court of Aldermen, when, in ſupport of your rights, I mean to lay claim to, and inſiſt upon, the being admitted and ſworn into office, as having the honour of being elected by the general voice of ſo conſiderable a part of the city.*

It is a particular ſatisfaction to me, Gentlemen, that I am to enter on my duty at a time when we are governed by ſo excellent a Chief Magiſtrate, and have Sheriffs of the moſt liberal principles, zealous promoters of the public good, and of approved virtue. But above all I rejoice that the high ſpirit of liberty, joined with prudence, temper, and intrepidity, in ſo peculiar a manner now animates the whole body of the Livery of London. The late petition *and* remonſtrance *will reflect honour on them to the remoteſt ages. The Engliſh hiſtory does not give a ſtronger inſtance of the uprightneſs of our countrymen, nor an example of any body of men more untainted by corruption, more uninfluenced by every conſideration of fear or intereſt, and more calm, yet determined, in a great cauſe. In the time of the laſt Stuart King, during the general confuſion, when the daſtardly tyrant fled, the principal Nobility and Gentry reſorted to our Guildhall for protection, and concerted with our anceſtors, the citizens of this metropolis, that generous and equal ſyſtem of power, which was eſtabliſhed by the people at the glorious* revolution, *and confirmed by the ſucceeding Parliament in the* Bill of Rights. *We have ſeen the moſt valuable of thoſe rights, the right of repreſentation in Parliament, openly violated. On this important occaſion the Livery of London have ſhewn themſelves the worthy deſcendents of ſuch anceſtors. The* petition *and* remonſtrance *have carried that enormous grievance to the throne in a ſpirited and becoming manner. I truſt that their public virtue and firmneſs will at laſt triumph over the tyranny of the preſent adminiſtration, and that our Sovereign will reſtore the conſtitution, thus ſhaken from its foundation, by the ſpeedy diſſolution of a Houſe of Commons, abhorred by all good men, odious to the whole nation, and the validity of whoſe acts is now daily arraigned by their former conſtituents. Such a conſequence I think muſt ſoon follow from the noble conduct of this city, and of other great and public ſpirited bodies of men. After that happy event the people of England may expect from their true friends in a future honeſt Parliament, the three eſſential, and only effectual remedies of this diſtempered ſtate, acts for the excluſion of placemen and penſioners, for the ſhort duration of Parliaments, and for an equal repreſentation.*

I know, Gentlemen, how much the power and wealth of this great city depend on its trade and commerce, which have always flouriſhed moſt in the freeſt ſtates, and never arrived at perfection but under the patronage of liberty. I ſhall therefore be ever ready to receive your directions on theſe important points, and in whatever relates to the proſperity of this city, and the particular intereſt of our ward. Every probable plan for the advancement of the common welfare, as well as every mercantile conſideration, ſhall have its due weight in my mind. I will ever be a zealous defender of the rights and privileges of the Livery, and of all the freemen of London. In the concerns of this extenſive ward I hope to have the advice and aſſiſtance of my conſtituents, every one of whom may be aſſured of that attention and regard, which I owe to thoſe, by whoſe delegated power I act, and for whoſe intereſt I accepted this important truſt. It ſhall be my conſtant and earneſt endeavour to juſtify to the world the choice you have been pleaſed to make of me as your Alderman, and to approve

myself an upright Magiſtrate, and a good citizen of the capital of the Britiſh empire.

I am, Gentlemen, Freemen, and Fellow Citizens, with gratitude and reſpect, your affectionate and obedient humble ſervant, JOHN WILKES.

April 18, 1770.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

GENTLEMEN,

I OBEY the ſtrong impulſe of a lively gratitude, when I thus employ the firſt moments of my liberty to thank you for the many favours you have conferred on me during a long, cruel, and unmerited impriſonment. My ſufferings the two laſt years were endeared to me, as well as rendered truly honourable, by the ſupport and protection of the friends of freedom. The trial was indeed long and ſevere, but the moſt happy conſequences have followed. The favourable opinion you were pleaſed at firſt to entertain of my integrity and fortitude has been confirmed on a variety of occaſions, and I have experienced as frequent proofs of your unwearied zeal for your country, and ſteady regard to me. I will go on with the ſame ſpirit in the cauſe of a brave and free people. To their ſervice, to the defence of the laws, and to the preſervation of the religious and civil liberties of the whole Britiſh empire, the remainder of my life ſhall be dedicated. I rely ſolely and entirely on your protection, and I will form no connection, which may in the ſmalleſt degree warp me from my duty to you, either as the dependant of a Miniſter, or even as the ſervant of the Crown, for I think a repreſentative of the people ought to be perfectly free and unbiaſſed, in order more effectually to keep every Miniſter in awe, and to oppoſe every encroachment of the prerogative, againſt which the Houſe of Commons was eſtabliſhed as a firm barrier. I will therefore know no influence in Parliament, but that created by the conſtitution, that of the conſtituents over their repreſentative, and I do not mean to acknowledge any other conſtituents than thoſe patriotic friends, by whoſe favour I am the legal member for the county of Middleſex.

I reflect, Gentlemen, with great ſatisfaction, that the many tedious months of my harſh confinement were not uſeleſsly employed in the common cauſe of public freedom. I have enjoyed in priſon the fruits of my long labours, the glory of deſtroying that dreaded engine of arbitrary power, ſo cruelly employed of late, and ſo often fatal to our countrymen, a general warrant. After every delay of privilege and chicane from May 1763, an upright jury in laſt November declared a late Secretary of State guilty. No puniſhment however has reached that firſt and great offender. The Treaſury paid the fine and the whole expence of the proſecution, and he has been even rewarded with the cuſtody of the Privy Seal. The very ſuperior abilities of my worthy colleague, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, were exerted through the whole of this important cauſe. To his indefatigable zeal and love of legal liberty, every ſubject of this empire has the moſt eſſential obligations. I have taken care that all the proceedings in this great ſtruggle of the people againſt the uſurped power of Miniſters ſhall be entered in the proper court, and I hope the record will remain unaltered to our lateſt poſterity, as a compleat triumph of liberty over deſpotiſm. I feel with indignant ſorrow, that I have not been equally ſucceſsful in another national concern, which I had at heart, I mean a ſtrict Parliamentary enquiry into the horrid maſſacre of our countrymen in St. George's Fields, on the fatal tenth of May 1768. I gave to the public all the original papers reſpecting that wicked ſhedding of innocent blood, by which the land is defiled, and I offered to bring the evidence to the bar of the Houſe of Commons. The only hope which now remains to us is, that the virtue of a future Parliament, faithful to the truſt repoſed in them by the people, will ſoon purſue the murderers, that juſtice will at length overtake them, and that the moſt ſhocking of all crimes will not be left unpuniſhed. The horror of the action is ſtill freſh in the mind of every man of humanity, and I hold it to be the greateſt reproach of our age and nation, that ſo many of our fellow ſubjects have been baſely murdered by an inhuman ſoldiery in St. George's Fields, and other hired ruffians at Brentford, without a ſingle victim to the public juſtice of our country, to the future ſecurity of our lives, or to the violated laws of God and man.

The ſtate of this country, Gentlemen, is truly alarming. The Houſe of Commons have not only rejected a member choſen by a majority of the freeholders, but likewiſe obtruded upon you a perſon, whom you never elected. They have openly aſſumed the whole legiſlative power. By their vote they have declared an incapacity, where the law of the land, and common right, rendered the party elegible to Parliament. This proceeding is a direct attack both on the form and eſſence of the conſtitution, a flagrant violation of the fundamental privileges of Engliſhmen, and a robbery committed on every elector of the kingdom, even in the moſt invaluable of all his poſſeſſions, the right of repreſentation in the Houſe of Commons. You have petitioned, you have remonſtrated, in the ſpirit of true ſons of liberty, but in vain. The reaſon is moſt manifeſt. The meaſure of my expulſion and incapacity was previouſly ſettled in the cabinet, and only brought to Parliament by the Miniſter in order to go through the common forms, as other buſineſs in the uſual courſe of the ſeſſion. The nation, however, are not the dupes of this artifice, and they regard the preſent Houſe of Commons as no longer a juſt and fair repreſentative of the collective body of all the electors in this united kingdom, and therefore they do not hold that the power and authority of a legal Houſe of Parliament is inherent in the Aſſembly now ſitting at Weſtminſter.

I am happy, Gentlemen, to leave a hateful priſon without the leaſt ſpark of anger or reſentment againſt the authors of all my ſufferings. I have no malice nor revenge to gratify. I feel no paſſion, but that of gratitude to my friends, and my only enemies ſhall be thoſe of my country, thoſe who ſtill manifeſt a rooted, unrelenting malice againſt the liberties of this kingdom, and who endeavour to intail ſlavery on us and our poſterity. If my perſecutions are not yet ended, I will continue to bear up as a man, firm and determined in the beſt of cauſes, nor for your ſakes will I ſcruple to dare all the vengeance of thoſe wretched Miniſters, who are now the rulers over us, but poſſeſs neither the confidence, nor the eſteem of the people. If his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to liſten to the cries of a loyal but injured nation, and to remove a moſt corrupt and deſpotic adminiſtration, who are every day baſely and deſperately ſtabbing the very vitals of the conſtitution, I ſhall then hope to live among you in the enjoyment of the firſt bleſſing and the moſt ſovereign good, liberty, both perſonal and political, and when I can no longer be uſeful to my country, to die happy in the applauſe of the friends of freedom, and of England. I am, with deference and regard,

Gentlemen,

Your faithful, and obedient humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES.

April 16. We hear that Mr. Wilkes has ſent circular letters to all his friends, requeſting them to exert their utmoſt influence to preſerve good order among the people on the day of his releaſement.

We hear that the ſeveral clubs which have elected Mr. Wilkes one of their members, have all made contributions for the total diſcharge of that Gentleman's debts.

April 17. Late laſt night advices were received, that Gibraltar is taken by the French and Spaniards; and it is abſolutely certain that at 12 o'clock, the ſame night, Count de Chatelet (the French Ambaſſador here) ſet out ſuddenly for Paris.

BOSTON, *May* 21.

Laſt Saturday ſailed, with a fair wind, for London, to the ſad mortification of all the tories male and female, who have been uſing all the tricks which the grand cabal were capable of inventing to embarraſs and hinder her voyage, the good ſhip Lydia, Capt. Scott, laden in part with Britiſh manufactures and other goods, lately imported from Great Britain contrary to the agreement of the merchants of America, to the amount of upwards of FIFTEEN THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling. The remainder of the goods lately imported contrary to the ſaid agreement, will be re-ſhipped in the very next veſſel for London.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 14.

Departed this life on the 3d inſtant, WILLIAM WESTWOOD, of the county of *Elizabeth City*, aged about 73, who was many years a repreſentative for the county, in which office he acted to the general ſatisfaction of his conſtituents. He was charitable, benevolent, hoſpitable and kind; willing to relieve the diſtreſſed, even to his own loſs; he was a father to the fatherleſs, and a benefactor to his neighbours in general. His death is much lamented by all his acquaintance.

Laſt Sunday, in a thunder guſt, a large tree, not far from the college, was ſtruck with lightning, and ſixteen ſheep, that had taken ſhelter under it, were killed on the ſpot.

The Harrietta, Clarke, from London; and the Totneſs, Hudſon, from Liverpool, are arrived in York river; and Capt. Power, alſo from London, in James river.

The Molly, Barron, from Virginia, is arrived at London.

CHESTERFIELD, *June* 9, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late Col. *Richard Kennon*, are deſired to pay their reſpective balances ſpeedily, to prevent ſuits, which muſt abſolutely be brought againſt thoſe who neglect this notice, to prevent the ruin of the ſaid eſtate; and thoſe who have any claims againſt it, are deſired to make them known to EDWARD OSBORNE, Executor.

NORTHUMBERLAND county, *June* 11, 1770.

For FREIGHT or CHARTER,

A NEW ſchooner, that will carry about 700 barrels, that can be launched in 6 days. Any perſon in want of ſuch a veſſel, may be ſupplied by applying to HEATH DAMERON, & Co.

KING GEORGE, *June* 2, 1770.

To be SOLD *at public ſale, upon the premiſſes, on the 1ſt* Saturday *in* July *next, between the hours of twelve and three,*

A TRACT of land, in the county of *King George*, on the back road, leading from *Morton*'s warehouſe to *Falmouth*, about ſix miles from the former of thoſe places, and ſeven miles from the latter, and within a mile and a half of a good landing upon *Rappahannock* river. The tract contains 300 acres by a late ſurvey, 200 of which is good wood land, with a great plenty of all kinds of timber; the reſt cleared, of which there is about 30 acres of exceeding fine low grounds. The whole very proper for corn, wheat, or tobacco, and there is a tolerable good apple and peach orchard. Twelve months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

WILLIAM BRUCE.

THERE is now in *Ruſt*'s Warehouſe, *Weſtmoreland* county, a hogſhead of tobacco, marked TF in a piece, No. 27, groſs 1160, net 1079, tare 81, inſpected *May* 26. 1764, payable to *William Booth*; and alſo a hogſhead of tobacco in *Wicomico* warehouſe, in the ſame county, marked LR in a piece, incloſed in a diamond, No. 29, groſs 798, net 704, tare 94, inſpected *June* 24, 1765, and payable to *Richard Lee*, Eſq; FLEET COX, SAMUEL RUST, } Inſpectors.

Now for ſale by the ſubſcriber, on board the ſhip Speirs, *at* Osborne's *warehouſe, on* James *river*,

A choice parcel of

Gold Coaſt SLAVES.

3 JOSEPH TUCKER.

WESTMORELAND, *May* 10, 1770.

THE *Nomony* FULLING-MILL under my care, being now compleatly fitted, all thoſe who are pleaſed to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend upon having their cloth finiſhed with the utmoſt expedition, and in the neateſt manner. Though the prices hitherto charged, were agreeable to the cuſtom of the northern colonies, yet as this mill was erected principally with a view of encouraging our own manufactures at this time, when the uſe of *Britiſh* is utterly deſtructive of our liberty, therefore the following low rates will for the future be charged, and it is expected the money will be ſent when the cloth is taken away, otherwiſe the mill will by no means ſupport herſelf. For fulling, 4d. per yard, dying all ſhades of drab, 2d. per yard, other colours 4d. except fine greens and blues, which are more coſtly; ſhearing 2d. per yard each time the ſhears go over the cloth, which muſt depend upon the fineneſs of the cloth, and the uſe it is intended for.

It is impoſſible to make good work, unleſs the cloth has been properly managed before it is ſent to the mill. The following directions, if complied with, will enable me to give that ſatisfaction to my cuſtomers, of which I am very deſirous.

Separate the fine parts of the fleece (which are the neck, ſhoulders, back and ſides) from the coarſe; ſpin the warp as hard as poſſible, but of an even hardneſs; the filling very looſe and even; never ſpin coarſe wool into fine thread; the cloth will always be harſh; the leaſt width ſhould be ell; cloths intended to be dyed, muſt be kept clear of ſpots or ſtains; they will always ſhow.

We dye and dreſs jeans and fuſtians to look as well as thoſe from *England*. Wool and cotton dyed in grain of any colour. Thoſe who favour us with their work are deſired to write fully how they would have it done.

BENJAMIN BROOKS.

King William, ſc.

To all Sheriffs, Mayors, Conſtables, and Headboroughs, within this his Majeſty's colony and dominion of Virginia.

WHEREAS *John Wily*, ſen. of the county of *Caroline*, was lately a priſoner in the gaol of this county, charged in execution at the ſuit of *John Ruſſell*, for the ſum of 105l. 3s. 4d. with intereſt from the 8th day of *January*, 1770, and the coſts, excluſive of ſaid intereſt, amounting to 118l. 1s. 2d. ½, and that the ſaid *John Wily* is eſcaped out of the gaol aforeſaid, and going at large. Therefore, in his Majeſty's name, I command you, and every of you, in your reſpective counties, cities, towns, and precincts, to ſeize and retake the ſaid *John Wily*, and him to convey to the priſon where debtors are uſually kept, in the county where he ſhall be retaken, and him deliver to the keeper thereof, together with this warrant. And I charge and command you the Sheriff or keeper of the ſaid gaol, to receive into your gaol and cuſtody the body of the ſaid *John Wily*, and him there ſafely to keep until he ſhall have made full ſatisfaction to the ſaid *John Ruſſell* for his debt and coſts aforeſaid, or until he ſhall be diſcharged by due courſe of law, purſuant to an act of aſſembly in that caſe made and provided.

Given under my hand and ſeal this 8th day of January, 1770.

3 JOHN QUARLES,

LOST between *Williamsburg* and *York*, a large genteel gold ſnuff-box, with the picture of an elderly Lady on the inſide of the lid. Any perſon who can give intelligence of it, ſo that it may be got again, ſhall have a reward of *five pounds*, and no queſtions aſked. ARMISTEAD LIGHTFOOT.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Winchester, Virginia*, an *Iriſh* ſervant man, by trade a cooper, of the middle ſize, dark complexion, black hair and eyes, halts, occaſioned by a hurt in his heel or ancle, has loſt an upper fore tooth on the left ſide, calls himſelf *John Holmes* (alias *Commodore*) writes indifferently: He ſerved as a ſoldier under General *Braddock*, as he ſays, and in other compaigns, and pretends to have been a priſoner amongſt the *Indians*. Was taken on ſhip board laſt ſummer at the cove of *Cork*, and landed at *Alexandria*; is fond of ſpirituous liquors, and a remarkable reprobate when drunk. Had on and took with him his common wearing apparel, together with ſhirts and trowſers of country made linen, a veſt of ſnuff coloured country cloth, without ſleeves, and ſome coopers tools. I imagine he will make for a ſea port, or ſome of the frontier garriſons. Any perſon that ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive a reward of three pounds, or if brought home to me five pounds, and reaſonable charges. And as he has been treated with great humanity, I hope every perſon will make it a point to ſecure ſo ingrateful a villain, ſhould he fall in their way.

3 ROBERT RUTHERFORD.

In the Brilliant, *Captain* Robinſon, *from* London, ANDERSON *and Co. have juſt imported*

A LARGE and complete aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to be ſold either wholeſale or retail, at the loweſt advance, for ready money or ſhort credit. Among a variety of other articles are the following, *viz.* Mace, cloves, cinnamon, white ginger, black and long pepper, brown ſugar candy, capers, olives, anchovies, beſt and common oils, Freeman's cordial, Daffy's, Squire's, and Stoughton's elixirs, Turlington's and Fryer's balſams, eau de luce, &c. &c.

ANDREW ANDERSON.

VIRGINIA, *ſc.*

At a General Court held at the Capitol, the 5th day of May, 1770.

The Hon. John Tayloe, Eſq; *plaintiff*, *againſt* William Alexander, & Sons, *merchants*, *in* Edinburgh, *and* Andrew Grant, *merchant*, *defendants*, } In Chancery.

THE defendants *William Alexander*, and Sons, being beyond ſea, and not having entered their appearance, according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiff, it is ordered, that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *Alexander*, and Sons, in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the further order or decree of this court, concerning the ſame; but that he deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demand of the plaintiff, unto the ſaid plaintiff, upon his giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court, for the return of ſuch effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as this court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it it is further ordered, that the ſaid defendants, *William Alexander*, and Sons, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the ſaid plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of St. *Paul*, in the county of *Stafford*, and poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

TRAVELLER

STANDS this ſeaſon in *Williamsburg*, where he will cover MARES at Ten Shillings the leap, and Forty Shillings the ſeaſon. He is near 15 hands high, and got by Old Traveller, out of an *Engliſh* mare of the Hon. *John Tayloe*, Eſq; and is now in full perfection. There will be great care taken of the mares, and a good paſture for them to run in, and any kind of grain will be received as pay, at the market price. 3

COMMITTED to the gaol of *Cheſterfield* county, two Negro men; one of them named BEN, a low ſquat fellow, who ſeems to be between 40 & 50 years of age, with a grey beard; the other named HARRY, a tall ſlim black fellow; they both ſay they belong to *William Smith*, but can give no account where they came from, or how long they have been out. Neither of them can ſpeak but very few words in *Engliſh* ſo as to be underſtood. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and fetch them away.

JAMES BALL, Gaoler.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, in *Hanover* county, about the 1ſt of *September*, a Negro man ſlave named WILL, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, is a very remarkable fellow, has but one eye, and was outlawed ſome time before *Chriſtmas*. Maſters of veſſels are forewarned carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the ſaid Negro to me ſhall have 40s. reward, beſides what the law allows; and if taken out of the colony 5l. HENRY GILBERT.

N. B. He was formerly the property of Mr. *Arthur Dickenſon*, of *York* county, and may probably be lurking thereabouts.

Indian creek, *Northumberland* county, *May* 30, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber three ſlaves, *viz.* a dark Mulatto named MICHAEL, about 5 feet 7 inches high, is well ſet, about 25 years old, by trade a ſhoemaker; alſo a light Mulatto, about the ſame ſize, named LEWIE, one of his arms has been broke, which occaſions a ſtiffneſs in it; he is a brother of *Michael*'s, and are ſuppoſed to be together; alſo a Negro, about 40 years old, named WILL, by trade a carpenter, about 5 feet 6 inches high; he is ſuppoſed to be about *York*. Whoever will deliver them to me ſhall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, beſides what the law allows. JOHN SMITH.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, at *Peterſburg*, about a month ago, a Mulatto fellow named PETER, about 22 years of age, has a buſhy head of black hair, a ſmall croſs on one of his cheeks, one of his fore teeth broke at one corner, leather breeches, and a dark coloured coat and waiſtcoat bound; he was taken up at *Williamſburg*, and put into the public gaol, and in bringing home got away between Capt. *Howell Briggs*'s and *Freeman*'s bridge.

He has broke open a cellar at *Peterſburg*, and ſtole near 50l. value; he is a ſenſible fellow, and I imagine will try to get out of the country for fear of a trial. FIVE POUNDS reward, if taken out of the country, and 20s. if taken in the colony.

HALCOTT PRIDE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the firſt day of *November* laſt, (under pretence of ſuing for his freedom) a likely young fellow, named *Bob*, of a yellow complexion, ſlim made, near ſix feet high, has a remarkable down look, is a very good blackſmith, and, as ſuppoſed, is harboured by ſome white man of that trade. Whoever will bring the ſaid fellow to my houſe in *Dinwiddie* county, near the court-houſe, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE POUNDS.

JOHN HARDAWAY.

WHEREAS I have undertaken the agency of the eſtate of *Benjamin Grymes*, made over in truſt to the late Hon. *Preſley Thornton*, Eſq; and Mr. *William Fitzhugh*, of *Somerſet*, for the benefit of the creditors, and by articles entered into by the Hon. *John Tayloe* and *Francis Thornton*, executors of Col. *Thornton*, and Mr. *William Fitzhugh*, ſurviving truſtee of the ſaid *Grymes*, I do hereby give this public notice that I am now entered on the duty of that buſineſs, and ſhall attend the public courts in *Williamſburg*, in *April*, *June*, *October*, and *December*, and ſhall be ready at all times to execute any orders I may receive for pig or bar iron. Having the ſupply of two forges with pigs, I can always execute orders for bar with punctuality. And as the above Gentlemen have undertaken to ſupport me in my contracts, the utmoſt punctuality may be depended on, which I ſhall expect in return, as the eſtate cannot admit of giving any indulgence. If proper encouragement is given by a ſubſcription among the mercantile part of the colony, and a ſupply of ſea coal can be had on reaſonable terms, the blomery for making caſtings may be ſet to work again in the fall.

ANTHONY THORNTON, jun.

WE do hereby certify, that we have entered into articles with Mr. *Anthony Thornton*, jun. to be agent of the eſtate of Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, made over in truſt for the benefit of his creditors, and that we have undertaken to make good all his contracts for that eſtate.

JOHN TAYLOE,
F. THORNTON,
WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 4, 1770.

AS I am determined for the future to receive more money, or have leſs buſineſs in the way of my profeſſion, I take this method, in order to prevent unneceſſary applications, of declaring, that I will not for the future undertake the management of any cauſe, unleſs my fee is firſt paid down, or a bond given for it payable, with intereſt, 12 months after the date of ſuch bond: Nor will any letter to engage me in any cauſe, for the future, meet with the ſmalleſt attention, or anſwer, that does not incloſe either the fee, or ſuch bond for it; and that no perſon may be deceived, they will pleaſe to obſerve, that it is my determined reſolution, to put every ſuch bond in ſuit, which is not diſcharged within one month after it becomes payable. Every perſon who favours me with their buſineſs upon the above terms, will meet with my grateful acknowledgments, and may depend upon the exertion of my utmoſt abilities to ſerve them. With regard to thoſe, who, at the time they pretended to be my friends, could cooly ſet ſtill, and ſee me reduced to the neceſſity of ſelling my ſlaves to a very great diſadvantage, and yet with-hold the ſmall ſums due to me, which, if paid, would have removed that neceſſity. I leave it to their own hearts to determine, whether they deſerve any further indulgence. Every perſon therefore indebted to me before the firſt day of *January* laſt, who does not before the firſt day of *Auguſt* next, either ſend the money due, or a bond for the ſame, payable with intereſt in 12 months, may depend upon being ſued immediately after that time, in the General Court, if the ſum due amounts to Ten Pounds, and in any county I can catch him, if under that ſum.

THOMSON MASON.

*** I ſhall be in *Williamsburg* from the 20th of *May*, till after the court of Oyer, in *June*.

THE ſubſcriber hereby gives notice to the public, that he now keeps ORDINARY in *Hanover* town. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on good entertainment for themſelves, paſturage for horſes, and that no trouble ſhall be ſpared on his part to accommodate them ſo as to give ſatisfaction. WILLIAM CLARKE.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, in *June* laſt, on his plantation on *Chappawamſick*, in the counties of *Prince William* and *Stafford*, a bright bay mare, with a ſtar in her forehead, ſeveral ſaddle ſpots, and branded on the near buttock R B. Alſo taken up at the ſame time a bay horſe colt, one year old, ſuppoſed to belong to the ſame mare, theſe creatures were poſted regularly in both counties laſt ſummer, but upon hearing from the Hon. Col. *Robert Burwell*, that he had loſt ſuch, the advertiſement was not inſerted in the paper. The creatures, as they appeared to be valuable, were fed very high, and the advertiſements loſt, ſince which being claimed by three different perſons, I have poſted them over again, and ſhall expect that whoever owns them, will ſend perſons to prove their property, and pay the expence of wintering them, and of this advertiſement.

3 THOMSON MASON.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia* county, a black horſe, about 4 feet 7 inches high, paces and trots, ſhod before, appears to have been worked, by the hair being rubbed off his ſides, has ſome white hair on his back, as alſo a little mixed in his forehead, branded, as far as I can diſtinguiſh for the length of his hair, R, upon the near ſhoulder, and his mane hangs on both ſides. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l. SAMUEL SHERWIN.

TAKEN up, in *King William* county, a brindled ſteer, marked with a crop, ſlit and underkeel in the right ear, and a ſlit and overkeel in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 1l. 15s. WILLIAM ALVEY.

TAKEN up, in *Amherſt* county, a grey mare, branded on the near ſhoulder 1, and on the near buttock W; ſhe is about 8 years old, 4 feet 7 or 8 inches high, has a hanging mane and ſwitch tail. Poſted, and appraiſed to 8l. JAMES LONDON.

PETERSBURG, *May* 29, 1770.

I INTEND for *Great Britain* ſoon.

RICHARD SPENCER.

ALL perſons indebted to me are deſired to come and ſettle their accounts; and all perſons that have any demands againſt me, are deſired to bring in their accounts by the laſt day of *July* at furtheſt, as I intend to have all my affairs ſettled by that time

PAULING ANDERSON.

TAKEN up in *Southampton* county two COWS, one marked with a crop, ſlit, and half moon in the left ear, and a ſlit and half moon in the right; the other a crop and ſlit in the left ear, and a ſlit in the right. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s.

THOMAS BLUNT.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, near *Woodſon*'s ford, a ſmall bay horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, docked, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I, but very dull. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l.

ELIAS WILLS.

TAKEN up, in *Caroline* county, a grey mare about 4 feet 5 or 6 inches high, and about 3 years old, neither docked nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed to 5l. WILLIAM WYAT.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, on *Namozeen* creek, at *John Ravenſcroft*'s plantation, nine ſheep, all white, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear, and a nick under and over in the left. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3l. 3s. JOHN OGLETREE.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, on *George's Branch*, a dark brown cow, with ſome white, marked with a ſwallow fork and a half moon over the right ear, and a half moon under the left. SAMUEL VAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Dinwiddie* county, near the court houſe, a light grey horſe, about 4 feet 4 inches high, about 10 years old, with a thick mane and ſwitch tail, branded on the near buttock A. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. Alſo a bay horſe, about 12 years old, and a long ſwitch tail and ſhort mane, branded on the near buttock X. Poſted, and appraiſed to 2l. 10s. JOHN GIBBS.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham* county, on *James* river, laſt *March*, a bright bay mare, about 3 years old laſt ſpring, ſhe is branded on the near ſhoulder A, not docked, and paces naturally. Poſted and appraiſed to 2l. 15s. WILLIAM HUGHES.

GEORGE the Third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, *&c.* To the Sheriff of *Fairfax*, Greeting. We command you, that you ſummon *Abraham Hargiſs*, late of the county of *Fairfax*, to appear before our Juſtices of our county court of *Fairfax*, at *Alexandria*, on the third *Monday* in this month, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by *John Glaſſford*, of *Glaſgow*, merchant; and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of 100*l.* And have then there this writ. Witneſs *Peter Wagener*, clerk of our ſaid court, this firſt day of *March*, in the tenth year of our reign, 1770. 3 m P. WAGENER.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber about the middle of *May* 1769, a young *Virginia* born Negro fellow named ESSEX; he is a great rogue, and had a great variety of clothes with him, is about 21 years old, middle ſized, very ſtraight, talks faſt, has large eyes, thick lips, and has ſeveral times had a ſwelling under his throat, which has frequently broke, the ſcars of which are plainly to be ſeen. He lurked about the falls of *James* river for ſeveral weeks, in company with two of Mr. *Newman*'s Negroes; and I miſtruſt that he has, or will attempt, to get out of the colony, perhaps under the colour of being a freeman, as he is an arch ſenſible fellow. Whoever delivers him to me, in *Buckingham* county, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward; and if he has been carried out of the colony by any maſter of a veſſel 15l. will be paid, on proper proof being made, ſo as the offender may be come at. 6 ANTHONY WINSTON.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber at *Hobbs Hole*, on the 5th inſt. *(March)* a Negro fellow named HARRY, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well made, aged about 27 years, of a yelloviſh black, pretty ſenſible; he generally wore a green waiſtcoat and breeches, with horn buttons on them. It is very probable he is harboured at or about *Todd*'s *Bridge* in *King* and *Queen* county, as he was born and lived there ſeveral years. Any perſon that delivers the ſaid ſlave to me at *Hobbs Hole* in *Eſſex* county, ſhall receive fifty ſhillings reward, beſides what the law allows.

JOHN CORRIE.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned employing or carrying ſaid ſlave out of the colony.

WESTOVER, *March* 26, 1770.

RUN away from *Weſtover* on *Sunday* laſt, a very likely Negro man of the middle ſize, named EDOM, by trade a bricklayer, and is about 25 years old. 'Tis ſuppoſed he will go into *King William* county. I will give FORTY SHILLINGS to whoever delivers him to me at *Weſtover*, or to Mr. *David Pattiſon*, at the falls of *James* river. W. BYRD.

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